

Ask for
ROLEX
Ball-
Point

WEDNESDAY,
AUGUST 31, 1955

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE 100 PRUTA
VOL. XXXI, No. 8287



Column One by David Courtney

Gen. de la Tour Is New French Chief In Morocco

HARDLY more than a wing's breadth across the blue sea rises a little pink and grey island — it has always seemed pink and silvery grey to me, a little island of one's own, a cluster of old, craggy, square-shaped as they should be in the likeness of the classics, and its castles and monasteries perched exactly where they ought to be in the likeness of medieval romance. There are four hundred thousand or so Greek-speaking Cyprists (are they Greeks?) and under one hundred thousand Turks, and they live in pretty little towns and quiet villages far from which the French Venus appears and disappears again if it were not for the way the island's morale have changed, dawdling among a thousand little bays and inlets where nothing bigger than a sponge-boat from Rhodes can ride at ease.

The withdrawal of M. Grandval, who is already back in France, changes nothing in the liberal policy endorsed by the whole Cabinet yesterday.

4-Point Plan

The agreed Franco-Moroccan plan falls under four headings:

- Retirement of Sultan Ben Arafa, detailed circumstances of which are to be arranged by General de la Tour; appointment of a three-man Regency Council to safeguard the rights of the Throne and nominate the first Moroccan Government by September 12; the transfer to France of the Sultan's son, Mohammed ben Youssef, from his present exile in Madagascar about October 15; the negotiation of a new treaty in place of the protectorate treaty between France and Morocco.

France will strengthen her armed forces with an additional 180,000 men to help stamp out the rebel threat in North Africa, the Government announced today.

Israel Has Right To Fight—Reuther

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — "Israel has the moral right to defend herself against attacks, and to fight," said Dr. Walter Reuther, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared on his arrival here tonight in connection with the Egyptian attacks on this country.

Mr. Reuther, accompanied by his wife and Mr. D. Benedict, Director of the C.I.O. Foreign Relations Department, flew from the plane all smiles, and received a great welcome.

On the recent Dulles statement on the Middle East, he said that while unacquainted with all the details, he saw in it "real and tangible possibilities for the easing of tension." He expressed the hope that it would receive sympathetic consideration by all concerned.

"When the Arab states realize that Israel is here to stay, the sooner will the problems be solved," he declared.

BUT, as one commentator said the other day, who is to apply the sanctions of the tripartite declaration ensuring the status quo between Israel and her neighbours if not the British from their Cyprus base? A simple argument, and not one Britain likes to use. The base is, however, the cause of all the trouble, because Britain has to have a base somewhere in the eastern Mediterranean, and having withdrawn from Egypt to Cyprus, has nowhere else to withdraw to.

FOR myself, I have no notion of the answer. I hope Lancaster House has. For there is no doubt the Cypriot had a right to be annoyed, and the other day, a Prime Minister and not merely a prosperous restaurant proprietor. Just as there is no doubt, all things considered, of the need in this case, but there is also a deal of doubt about the need for bombs, even when the grisly things have been blessed by the young Bishop of Kyrenia in St. John's Cathedral, Nicosia.

Jerusalem, August 31, 1955.

DOLPHIN Diary

DOLPHIN HOUSE
MOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB
SHAVING ROOM

THE VACATION & TUNING CENTER

FOR HAPPIER GALLIES

...September is here. Nights are drawing in, the evenings are cooler — soft winds are blowing in lovely Galilee... ...this is the time for sophisticated people to take their vacations.

...and the news is good: From tomorrow, September 1, after the DOLPHIN offer, a MINIMUM 5 DAY STAY for £14.50 a day, all inclusive. (Full board with afternoon tea, a 11% charge, services and taxes). ...throughout September for £16.50 a day, all inclusive. The DOLPHIN STAR on Friday and Saturday is Israel's outstanding entertainer, PERIODIC DUKRA. In addition the YASHA MEIRI TRIO plays nightly in the WINE GARDEN.

WHO SHIVED THE DOGSES

WHO SHVED THE BEST

RESERVATIONS
N.Y. 100-100
TEL AVIV 5-024

Gen. de la Tour Is New French Chief In Morocco



BLOOD in middle of road near Rehovot bears evidence of brutal Egyptian ambush on Monday on family of five, one of whom was killed, and four wounded. Police guard stood till U.N. Observers arrived. Children look on.



MORE BLOOD was spilled by Egyptian murderers who shot Avraham Radis while he was repairing a tap in a pump house near Bet Hannan on Monday. —Photos by Goldstein

Salem's Duties Taken Over by Nasser

CAIRO, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Egyptian ruling junta yesterday faced its most serious internal crisis since Gen. Mohamed Nagib was removed as President last November.

Premier Abdul Nasser took over propaganda and Sudan affairs from Major Salah Salem, who had been given "leave of absence" reportedly for the failure of his Sudan policy.

Another problem facing the Revolution Council is the new wave of skirmishes with Israeli forces along the Gaza border over the past week.

Although Major Salem has been cited indefinitely leave, political observers here have not written him off. They recall that he has made two previous exits after differences within the Revolution Council and may yet reappear a third time.

Other duties of Major Salem, whose whereabouts have been unknown for the past 48 hours, will be assumed by Col. Abdul Kader Hatem.

Khartoum Happy

Meanwhile, reports from Cairo and other Arab capitals quoted in the Jordan paper, "Al Jadid," yesterday, said that Salem had submitted his resignation verbally to Abdul Nasser several days ago after his failure in the policy of uniting the Sudan with Egypt. The proposal had been rejected. Arab observers in the Egyptian capital pointed out that Salem for the past several months had for the most part made any policy statements in which it could be inferred that he was speaking for the Revolution Council.

The Arab News Agency said that Salem had suggested Egyptian recognition of independent Sudan in view of the importance of a Sudan-Egypt union, and that the Council consequently had forced Salem to ask for a leave of absence.

Meanwhile, removal of Salem was greeted with satisfaction in Khartoum by all Sudanese circles. They felt that Salem's withdrawal did much to clear up misunderstandings, and that Egypt could be persuaded later to recognize that the Sudan deserves complete independence. The Minister of Social Welfare pointed out that Salem, more than any other Egyptian, was responsible for the hostile policy regarding the Sudan.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Farmers of Neve Yaakov, opposite the Little Triangle, were fired in their beds near the border, from the direction of Kalkilia yesterday afternoon, and a group of Arabs crossed the line and attempted to kidnap one of them, but were unsuccessful.

Israel Visitors and Residents!

The only OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL IN JERUSALEM is at your disposal when you spend your vacation and weekends at the

President Hotel

Luxurious accommodations
Choice banquet meals
Afternoon tea daily
Dancing nightly to the music of the
President Orchestra
International attractions

2 Rehov Ahad Ha'am
Tel Aviv 5-30-4747

Egypt-Israel Mediation Offer by New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Thomas MacDonald, may take up his post in the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly meeting as arbitrator of New Zealand services as arbitrator in the Israel-Egypt dispute.

In the House of Representatives tonight, a Labour opposition member, Mr. Philip Holman, supported that New Zealand should make the offer. He said that the U.S., Britain and France were suspected by the Arab states, but New Zealand had established a good reputation in the Middle East and could play an important role.

Price controls and subsidies on tomatoes, eggplant and cucumbers will be lifted today, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman said yesterday. Controls on carrots and most of the varieties of grapes were also removed. The price of wine grapes remains fixed at 300 pruta per kg.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300 gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues. It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300

gram ration of fillet of fish at 250 pruta per kg continues.

It was increased with the increased supplies of tomatoes and cucumbers on the market, controls were not needed.

Potatoes and onions will continue to be subsidized, the price of onions remaining at 50 pruta per kg, the price of potatoes at 150 pruta per kg.

The distribution of the 300



Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Co-Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Dr. I.M. Neubauer, Consul General for Sweden arrived in Stockholm yesterday on a visit to the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and for other business. He will return to Israel within a few days.

ARRIVALS: Mr. Georgios Mavrikis, after two months of leave, Dr. Leo Kohn, political adviser to the Foreign Ministry, after attending the International Congress of Political Scientists in Stockholm; Dr. M. Sora, of the Weizmann Institute, after attending the International Conference on Organic Chemistry in Zurich and the International Conference on Biochemistry in Brussels; Dr. Maurice Karpf, professor of zoology at the University of California, and Mrs. Karpf, for a two-week visit as guests of the Government and the Hebrew University; Rabbi Yitzhak Brodsky, of the Petach Tikva Yeshiva, after six months in the U.K.

DEPARTURES: Rabbi Irving Miller, Chairman of the American Zionist Council for U.S.; Mr. Herbert Friedman, Executive Vice-Chairman of A.J.A., for Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Neumann, of the "Drive in Action for Peace," Dr. J. Talmon, of the Hebrew University, for Rome; Mr. Yaakov Shiloni, Counsellor at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, for the U.S., after home leave; Mrs. S. Fox, President of the Belgian National Women's Organization, after visiting the Mirahim Women's Congress in Jerusalem; Mr. Lionel Wain, chief road and bridge engineer of the Ministry of Labour, for an international conference on road construction problems in Zurich.

The President of the Israel Optometric Association, Mr. Jack Raphael, has returned to Tel Aviv from the recent International Optometric Conference held at Trinity College, Dublin, where he represented Israel.

Today's regular members meeting of the Herly-Kfar Shmaryahu Rotary Club, will be addressed by Dr. A.J. Fenichel, Chief Traffic Engineer, Road Transport Department, Ministry of Transport, on "Traffic Problems."

BIRTH: LERNER — To Nehama Carmelit, wife of Dr. Zvi Lerner, at the Asuta Hospital, Tel Aviv — 10 a.m.

MARRIAGE: HOROWITZ — ELIACHAR The marriage of Mr. Joseph Horowitz and Rina Eliachar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meir Eliachar of Jerusalem, took place yesterday in a private ceremony in Jerusalem. Chief Rabbi Hersch and Nissim, and Rabbi Hadaya, Adas and Baruch officiated at the ceremony.

Worker Dies After Losing Leg

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — Yoseph Simhon, who lost a leg when the British On the Way lorry on which he was working passed over three days ago, died at 8:15 tonight in the Hadassah Hospital here.

His wife, Devra, was at his bedside when he breathed his last. The funeral will take place in the Hadassah tomorrow.

He was visited late last night by the leader of the Herut Party, Mr. Menahem Begin, who left at one o'clock in the morning. He returned again today, and was present when Simhon passed away.

In 1948, during a raid on the British camp in Sarshad, Simhon was arrested and sentenced to death but later was exchanged for British officers held by the I.L.E., of which he was a member. His wife was wounded in 1948 in the battle at Dir Yabek, and she now has one advanced leg. She was brought here in a wheelchair by taxi.

Simhon had taken the job in the Great Machtach so that he could save money to buy a Sal.

"Ben-Yehuda Year"

A decision to proclaim the year beginning Hebrew 5760 as "Eloz Ben-Yehuda Year" in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the man who revived the Hebrew language, was taken Monday night at a meeting in the King David Hotel of the Executive Committee of the Ben Yehuda Museum. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Asher Levitzky, Secretary of the Committee, in the name of the Chairman, Prof. Dr. Dimon.

A Museum will be established during "Ben Yehuda Year" in the scholar's former home in Abyanot Street, and will house his library and some of his writings and papers relating to the establishment of the Hebrew Language Academy.

BASKETBALL RESULTS

NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuters) — Results of Major League basketball games played in the U.S. yesterday were:

American League: Baltimore 8 (first game); Kansas City v. Boston Red Sox, postponed; National League: Brooklyn 16, St. Louis 4; Chicago 8, New York 2.

BAR
after midnight
THE DAN BAND

Schools Reopening Next Week

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The chance of sending educators from all over the world, and the tremendous gathering together of information on education which otherwise would be impossible to obtain, were the two most important functions of the recent International Conference on Public Education in Geneva, according to Dr. M. Aviador, the Director General of the Ministry of Education.

As to the coming school year in Israel secondary schools open next Sunday and primary schools the day after. Dr. Aviador said that aside from some outlying settlements in the North, this year's population of approximately 200,000 is about the same as 20,000 over last year, and there is no sufficient supply of teachers.

He warned however, that "we have reached the limit of our teaching power. The projected increase in the number of students from 1956 to 1957 is expected to come from emergency methods — short courses for teachers and the employment of non-licensed persons."

The annual summer conference is held by the International Bureau of Education in Switzerland. This organization is directed by Prof. Jean Picard, was founded in 1915 to gather knowledge and conduct research into the educational systems of the world.

Benefit of Experience

Israel, as a newcomer in the conduct of national education, has had the benefit of the experience of established countries through reports submitted to the Bureau and then published in its yearbook. Since 1948, UNESCO has worked as a liaison in the conference and in issuing the Bureau's publications.

Sixty-five member states were represented at the Conference, including the Iron Curtain countries, the Arab states, and some which are not yet members of the U.N. The Soviet Union submitted a handwritten bound report in Russian and English on its educational activities during the last year. The final recommendations of the Conference are submitted to the Ministers of Education of member states.

Education and recreation and the teaching of art were the focal topics of this year's gathering. Because of the wide differences among member countries

Wheels to go

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Home's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4120. Excellent food and service. Open daily from 12 noon to 10 p.m. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

Exhibitions: —

"Caveat of the Desert" permanent exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Center, Tel. 4-4200.

British Gallery, Jerusalem Artistic Artists' House, Tel. 4-4200.

13 The Herman Strukman Hall of Contemporary Art, 22 Givat Ram, entrance to the Zoos, Tel. 4-4200.

Fresco Paintings and Sculptures from the Collection of the Municipality, 4 Prelatory in Great Britain, and also from the British archaeological sites (a travelling exhibition of the British Council). Exhibit of the Month: A gold medal of the year 1956 on behalf of a Jewish boy named Jordan, Benyamin Museum, 9-12.

Watercolours and Drawings by British artist Shlomo — "Nora" Studio Art Gallery, 8 Malha Avenue, Tel. 4-4200.

Tours: —

Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building, Ein Kerem, Art, especially.

Tel Aviv — 10 a.m.

Exhibitions: —

"Caveat of the Desert" permanent exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Center, Tel. 4-4200.

British Gallery, Jerusalem Artistic Artists' House, Tel. 4-4200.

13 The Herman Strukman Hall of Contemporary Art, 22 Givat Ram, entrance to the Zoos, Tel. 4-4200.

13 The Herman Strukman Hall of Contemporary Art, 22 Givat Ram, entrance to the Zoos, Tel. 4-4200.

Theatre: —

Haifa — "The Tea House of the August Moon," Arnon Tchaikovsky, Tel. 4-4200.

RAMAT GAN: —

Theatre: —

DO-HE-MI: "Shalom, Shalom," Israel Revue, 8:00 p.m.

ACCISSA BEACH: —

Date: The Accissa Grand Hotel, Danziger daily at 8 a.m. on Israel's most beautiful terrace.

EMERGENCY PHARMACEUTICALS: —

Jerusalem, Dr. H. Kastner, Tel. 4-4200.

TEL AVIV: Kohlberg, 2 Allenby, Tel. 4-4200. Frisch, Tel. 4-4200.

TEL AVIV: Dr. H. Gershoni, Tel. 4-4200.

TEL AVIV: Dr. H. Aronson, Tel. 4-4200.

TEL AVIV: Dr. H. Greenwald, Tel. 4-4200.

TEL AVIV: Dr. H. Shulman, Tel. 4-

THE JERUSALEM POST

Zionist General Council,
Sixth Session, Jerusalem
August 23-31, 1955

In this special supplement, The Jerusalem Post publishes complete translations of the four principal addresses delivered to the Zionist General Council, which is winding up its sixth session in Jerusalem today.

The reports, given by the Chairmen—Mr. B. Locker and Dr. N. Goldmann, and by the members of the Jewish Agency Executive, the Treasurer, Dr. Giorgi Josephthal, and the head of the Education and Culture Department, Mr. Z. Shazar, formed the basis of the discussions during the nine-day session of the Council, and are given here in the order in which they were delivered.



OPENING SESSION of the Zionist General Council held in the Jewish Agency building in Jerusalem. At the far left is President Ben-Zvi and to his left addressing the opening day is Prime Minister Sharett. To his left are Messrs. A. Reiss (partly hidden), R. Eytan, the Chairman, Y. Sorin, and the Presidium: Rev. K.J. Goldblum, Dr. M. Semoia, Dr. Z. Braginsky, Dr. M. Rabinovitz, Dr. A. Lautwein, and Sh. Eisenberg. Seated from left to right at tables at right are: Messrs. Y. Tabenkin, Y. Zarubavel, R. Mintz, M. Ya'ari, Dr. Dov Joseph, and P. Rosen. Photo by Braun

WORLD ZIONISM MARKS UP YEAR OF PROGRESS

By Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive

In actual fact, there should have been no necessity for the Chairman of the Executive to speak on the activities of the Movement if he had not some amount of certain knowledge. The members of the Zionist General Council had read the printed report, or at least the summary in the Introduction. It may be taken for certain, however, that the members of the General Council have not yet read the report. I will not repeat all that is written there, and I think it is worthwhile for you to read the report in order that you may get a full picture of the ramified activities of the Executive, both in Israel and in New York.

I shall only touch on the central points. I will not mention all the departments, only the more central ones about whose activities the members of the General Council should hear in particular.

I will begin with the Organization Department. Those who are want to regard as somewhat tedious. It is, however, a very vital department. Without organization, no federation can exist. And the Organization Department exerted great efforts during the past year, not only to implement the resolutions of the last Zionist General Council, but also to strengthen the Movement and to assist it to find its proper place in the new historical situation created with the establishment of the State. That has done much to maintain friendly and lively contacts with all territorial organizations through the sending of emissaries to all countries.

25,000 from Morocco

I now pass over to immigration. In the first place, I must note with great satisfaction that immigration has increased considerably since the last statistics of the General Council. From August, 1954, to August, 1955, over 22,000 immigrants arrived as compared with 17,000 in the whole of 1954. Of these, 20,000 came from Morocco. This figure, too, was a threefold increase when compared with the 6,000 arrivals in 1954. These figures show in which countries the centre of gravity of immigration lies, namely Morocco and Tunis.

The problem of immigration from North Africa preoccupied the Immigration and Absorption Department, and, of course, the Treasury, as well as the Executive, during the whole of the period under review. The reasons are well known. The problem has been considered by the Executive in plenary session, and it will bring before the General Council the proposal to increase once more the rate of immigration, for the time being, up to 45,000 immigrants including 40,000 from North Africa, in 1956. I stressed the words "for the time being." The figure I mentioned is the maximum for which we can live, and the Jewish Agency through its campaign in America and other countries, but principally the State of Israel through special efforts, can hope to succeed in mobilizing the required manpower for the coming years. In order to transfer the majority of the immigrants from ship to settlement and to development areas, and to prevent a recurrence of their settling in immigrant camps and harbors involving a wastage of national capital and the danger of degeneration of the immigrants themselves.

The fact that large numbers of Jews are now prepared to immigrate must be ascribed not only to the political events in those countries, but in large measure also to the new system we adopted during the past 18 months of transferring immigrants from ship to settlement and to development areas. The results are very encouraging. Immigrants find in this country of decent housing and of immediate employment in the establishment of farms, tend to create in those countries a new confidence in the possibilities and readiness of the country to absorb them in decent circumstances, and creates the desire to immigrate. If news should reach North Africa that we are once more transferring immigrants in large numbers, in the future, without sources of livelihood, without prospects of a speedy change in the situation, there will no doubt arise the danger that immigration from these countries would even in existing conditions drop numerically, and once more emigration would begin, even of those who have already come.

Even the immigration of 45,000 including 30,000 from Morocco and 4,000 or 5,000 from Tunis would necessitate both the Zionist Movement and World Jewry, on the one hand, making special efforts to cover their share of the additional expenditure on im-

migration, and by inviting delegations from abroad to know of its achievements and problems. All these activities have been and are still being carried out, and there are plans for their expansion. In the meantime, I am sure you will all agree that it is laudable work.

I will not say that the Organization Department has succeeded in solving the problem that call the crisis in Zionism. I am not so sure that that task fails to it. This had already been mentioned by the Prime Minister, in his address of greetings, and I am thankful to him for having said something of what we must do.

I will mention one other jointly during the past year, particularly the Organization Department and by the Information Department, namely, the implementation of the resolutions concerning the Economic Department.

We should like to hope that all this is a sign of the beginning of a change of attitude in the U.S.A. We are hopeful for the day when the gates of all these countries will be opened to Jews

seeking to join us in the upbuilding of our homeland. We know that their numbers run into the tens of thousands. We are looking forward to the day when we shall once more be able to establish a living bond between Jewry in this country and the world at large and the Jews in the countries mentioned.

No Change in Immigration from West

I WOULD say that there has been no appreciable change in Western immigration but some slight move is being felt. Possibly, this is a result of the General Council debates in former years, where so much has been expressed on the situation. Possibly, some measure it is due to the discussions which everyone of us on visiting the United States and other countries had with Zionists in these countries. In particular, we must mention the visit of Mr. Shatzel, Head of the Immigration Department, in April.

We should like to hope that the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

I will not speak of those two departments because they will be dealt with by persons who are more competent than I. But I would like to stress the fact that

it is with particular pleasure that I should like to mention the International status of the Youth Aliya, the recognition that it has gained for itself among organizations dealing with problems akin to those of the Youth Aliya, which is one of the forces engaged in such international activity.

I will not mention the Absorption and Agricultural Settlement Departments; their work will be touched upon by Dr. Josephthal in his address on the budget. I will, however, mention a department which I am not sure he will deal with, namely the Economic Department.

Financial Report for Year 1954/55—and Proposals for the New Year

By Dr. G. Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency

THIS is the fourth time that it has fallen to me to present on behalf of the Executive of the Jewish Agency a financial report and prospectus for the budget for the coming year. Each year our activities in the fields of immigration, absorption and agricultural settlement are accompanied by increasing anxiety, and each year it is more and more great is the difference between the real needs attending the gathering of the exiles and our ability to supply those needs. Each financial report shows greater achievements and reflects tremendous efforts on the part of World Jewry, whose spirit is devoted to the needs of the people of Israel, the State of Israel and the Yishuv. But a financial report must also show what has been done and what more must still be filled if we are to come nearer to the attainment of the aim of the Zionist Movement. This year we approach with particular trepidation and with profound anxiety the financial situation in the world-wide Jewish community. Will it be within our power to carry out the task placed upon us? Is it not possible that—Heaven forbid—we may not measure up to the tasks both from the spiritual and material points of view? Do we know enough about our people, abroad and in Israel? Shall we become paralyzed by bureaucracy? Shall we be complacent? Do we Israelis know how to build the bridge to the Jews of the Diaspora? Let us explain to them and to understand them?

Many members of this Council know the problems of which we must speak, but not all members live these problems. If we succeed in these solutions in the Zion General Council, in adding to the factual knowledge of the feeling of identity with the complex of problems of the gathering of the exiles, in arousing the determination to solve these problems in a basic way and not to compromise with the country, and if we succeed in making clear the whole intricate economic, political, social and educational picture connected with the return of the people of Israel to its land, then the figures will be live figures and the abstract accounting conceptions.

The report for 1954-5 relates to nine months of the year. We can already say that the budget decided upon a year ago has been implemented, and in certain budgetary items particularly immigration, it has been exceeded.

With regard to income I would like to refer to four main items only:

1. Migrant Appeal.

The assumption with regard to the UJA in the United States was that its total income would be \$35,000,000, which would be divided, after deduction of administrative expenses and allocations for Israel, into two thirds for the United States, one third for the Joint Distribution Committee. In the early months of the budgetary year it did not appear that the assumption would be realized. But by the beginning of 1955 we witnessed a substantial improvement in the income of the UJA and we hope that by the end of the year the assumption will prove justified. I shall not say more.

Expenditure During 1954-55

Permit me now to turn to the expenditure side, and thereby to our main activities last year. Last August a decision was taken to increase immigration, particularly from North Africa, in view of the situation there. We then prepared an immigration programme for 30,000 Jews. Exactly a year has passed since then and almost 32,000 have gone, 80% of them from North Africa.

During the year our hopes for increased aliyah from countries beyond the Iron Curtain improved. In 1954 a total of 54 Jews came from those countries. This year, up to the 15th of August, 382 have already arrived. We have not yet received information on the debts remaining in view of the fact that the debts were entailed in the field of agriculture. We have made some progress in this field, but the debts remain. By the beginning of 1955 we witnessed a substantial improvement in the income of the UJA and we hope that by the end of the year the assumption will prove justified. I shall not say more.

Agricultural Settlement

What is the essence of our agricultural activities for the coming year?

With the coming few months we shall establish nine additional settlements in the Lachish area, two of them within the coming fortnight.

We shall also establish six new places in the Tzurim area in the southern Emek area near the border with Jordan, five additional settlements in the northern Mitvah area on the border of the Gaza strip and two in Shuva. I cannot yet give details of the new settlements which we wish to establish in the hill area. I must point out here that these plans can be implemented only with the help of the local authorities and the government.

Of the activities of the Agricultural Department I wish to refer to four only:

In the field of irrigation I wish to remark only on two principal items: from the Yarkon-Neguev pipeline we must have a major distribution system for irrigation in the Lachish area. We have just begun this work. Altogether it means 50 kilometers of piping, involving an investment of IL 6,000,000.

The Yarkon-Neguev line passes to the west of the Lachish area, and two distribution lines are needed to exploit the waters of the Yarkon for an area of 100,000 dunams in the Lachish area alone.

In addition we intend to begin the laying of Yarkon-Neguev Pipeline No. 2, which will bring most of the remaining waters of the Yarkon to the Neguev. We hope to complete this work by the end of the year.

I have already spoken of the completion of the consolidation of 50 settlements, and this year we have to begin the consolidation or 60 more, and to complete them by the end of the budgetary year 1955.

It is to say, within two years, it is too many settlements resulting from the increased immigration which compels us to consolidate the existing young settlements.

4. In the field of security arrangements we have to complete the following:

a. The supply of electricity to 50 more settlements. (A)

on this subject as my good friend Herbert Friedman will undoubtedly appreciate the reader in this field better, than I could.

We assumed that income from countries other than the United States would be about \$20,000,000. This was not a very optimistic estimate. Some countries have shown an increase in their imports during the first few months of this year compared with last year. I would like to emphasize particularly the achievements of the Latin American countries, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

On the other hand there are a few countries where the income has fallen as compared with last year, among them France, Finland and Denmark. It is of course clear that financially speaking it is the United States which decides what will happen to Korea, Jews of the rest of the world contribute 20-25% at most, of all our income. Last year was not an ordinary year for us, for the needs of American Jewry were concerned. The effort invested in the Consolidation Loan in 1954 brought such results that that year cannot be compared with any other year. We are proud of the fact that the Jewish Agency participated to the extent of 82% in the cost of the loan.

This line will increase the stability of settlement, increases from year to year. From among 60,000 families living on the land for longer than one year, we can estimate that 20,000 families in the moshavot live in houses of their own.

Concerning our settlement activity there is an eternal argument whether we should allow ourselves to tackle new settlements as long as we have not cleared the existing settlements. And to this we will say, we would have established out new settlements of Israel youth and of settlers from abroad, but it has not been for the new immigrants who have to change to a family life and provide for life. But there is no answer to this argument in times of immigration, and we have no choice but to divide the means as best we can between progress in young existing settlements and the founding of new ones.

Concerning the growth of industrial crops, of which there is a shortage in the country, and of citrus fruits, which provide the principle export item of the State of Israel?

5. What progress has been made by the settlers towards economic independence and the ability to find subsistence from the products of their farms?

6. To what extent has stability been achieved in the young settlements?

We may say that in all these fields there was very considerable progress last year. Yet in all these fields, in particular, we were, we were not for the limitations imposed by our financial capacity.

On the 15th of July, 1955, the Yarkon-Neguev water pipeline was completed, bringing 100 meters of the River Yarkon 105 kilometers southward from Rosh HaAyin to the northern Negev.

We are proud of the fact that the Jewish Agency participated to the extent of 82% in the cost of the loan.

This line will increase the irrigated area by 100,000 dunams. One dunam of irrigated land can provide food for one settler, so that when all the water brought by this new line is used 100,000 dunams in Israel will be dependent on food from overseas.

During this year we increased the irrigated area by 80,000 dunams, which are already being farmed, and by the end of the year we expect 100,000 dunams will be irrigated. In my address to you last year I said that the addition of 100,000 dunams of irrigated land would be our objective for the year. This objective is realized.

In the last two years agricultural areas have increased by 100,000 dunams of various crops—cotton, groundnuts, sugar-beet and also tobacco. The share of new settlements in this is more than 40,000 dunams.

It is practically the only place in the country growing cotton.

As far as citrus is concerned we have increased the area under citrus by 38,000 dunams and thus completed the plan for planting 30,000 dunams of citrus groves in our settlements during the two years in addition to the planting of citrus trees in the 50 settlements in the Hill areas, which this year totalled 10,000 dunams.

If we add to this the increase in sheep flocks by 10,000 head and an increase of 1,000 cows we complete the picture of a change in the farm assets in young settlements.

7. Youth Immigration Campaign

The funds of Youth Immigration

two thirds of which comes from women's organizations in the United States, principally Hadassah, show great results.

On the other side we are seeing loyalty of women's organizations to the great work of Youth Immigration. The assumption that we would receive IL 400,000 from these funds did not prove an overestimate.

8. Our estimates for income from Reparations and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

9. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-term debts, mainly short-term reducing short-term loans. During the nine months of the present year we contracted long- and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

10. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

11. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

12. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

13. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

14. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

15. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

16. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

17. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

18. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

19. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

20. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

21. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

22. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

23. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

24. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

25. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

26. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

27. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

28. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

29. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

30. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

31. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

32. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

33. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

34. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

35. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

36. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

37. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

38. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

39. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt repayments which we have effected during the year, to assume additional loans, and we have no choice but to assume next year in the same manner.

40. Our estimates for income from the UJA and the like for the budgetary year, also proved accurate, so far as we can see up to the present time.

41. We increased the burden of debt which presses on the Jewish Agency in the form of long-

and medium-term loans to a total of about IL 10,000,000. With full regard to the conditions in this field we felt ourselves entitled, in view of the debt

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1920. Published daily except Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Editor and Editor
GERALD GOLDSTEIN
Managing Editor
THOMAS LURIE

Editorial Office and Management
JERUSALEM 2, Rehov HaBikurim
P.O.B. 112, Tel Aviv 14 (Area).
TEL AVIV 52000. Tel Aviv 52000.
HEADQUARTERS: 1 Rehov Knesset
TEL AVIV 52000. Tel Aviv 52000.
SUBSCRIPTIONS: Israel IL 25.000
Foreign IL 30.000 per year.

Wednesday, August 21, 1963
Tel Aviv, 52000 - Nazareth 2, 1963.

The removal of the Resident-General Grandval from his post in Morocco is a gloomy indication of the desperate search for a policy which is still OUTLOOK b e d e v i l l i n g French

thinking on the North African problem. Grandval in fact, had already sent in his resignation before the decision to remove him was made and the action of the French government must therefore be interpreted only as an attempt to appease the ultra-conservative and reactionary elements in Paris and in the Protectorate, for Grandval was the embodiment of the hope of a liberal and progressive policy there.

The reason which motivated Grandval's resignation was the conviction, borne in upon him as a result of last week's disorders, that no progressive policy could be applied to Morocco, at least for the present. He resigned because a regressive policy would be against all his convictions.

His dismissal was dictated by the thought that if the only thing that mattered at this juncture was to restore order, then probably his basic lack of belief in repression led to certain hesitations in applying ruthless measures. One cannot resist the conclusion also that he is, in a sense, being made the lightning conductor for the stormy passions of the enraged colonist population.

It is true that the revolt of the Berber tribesmen — if it was a revolt — was confined more or less to 48 hours. But one may assume that the little French towns in the Berber country — neat exercises in French provincial nostalgia in a bare alien landscape — are now safe from sporadic attack only because they are heavily garrisoned. This defensive technique cannot be used indefinitely. Clearly, the only alternative to a Franco-Moroccan settlement is a military offensive of some sort, at least through the Middle Atlas region. And this, despite his war record as a French Resistance leader, was not a job to Grandval's taste. It was not what he went there to do.

The situation is familiar, but seen in a mirror with a slightly distorting effect. It is Kenya all over again, with the local Europeans despising the "weakness" of the progressive policy of an administrator who is only a temporary resident. But the settlers in Morocco seem of a more febrile temperament than is to be found in the Kenya White Highlands. And alongside the Berbers, moved primarily by religious feeling, the Kikuyu of Kenya scarcely rank as combatants.

It is largely because the French Government has failed to prepare for the removal of Sultan ben Arafa, and to make their purpose clear before the anniversary of Ben Yousef's banishment, that events have taken such a disastrous turn. Grandval urged a speedy Moroccan decision, knowing how fatal the consequences of delay could be.

No one knows now how the situation is likely to be resolved. If the organization of reactionary settlers called "French Presence" is allowed to triumph, a period of bloody repression will no doubt set in which can only temporarily stay the inevitable move towards Moroccan independence. This then is the great question mark which also faces Moroccan Jewry and it is the grim enigma before the delegates of the Zionist General Council who are responsible for coming to a decision with regard to the future of North African Jewry. The delegates from the North African communities, in the main, called for the end of selective immigration and the initiation of an immediate rescue evacuation to Israel. Dr. Joseph Goldstein, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, explained that the Jews of North Africa were themselves not convinced that the time had come for rescue immigration which implies the necessity to escape to Israel irrespective of conditions, without guarantees of housing, employment or any food other than that which could be provided by soup kitchens.

But everyone knows that the final word has not been spoken. Even if Dr. Goldstein and Dr. Josephthal are right this week, there is no guarantee that by next week events may not force the beginning of the panic exodus of Moroccan Jewry.

Turkish Democracy In Danger

By a Special Correspondent

ISTANBUL, (O.P.N.E.), — THE arrest on August 18 of Kemal Gülek, secretary-general of the People's Party, the largest opposition party in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, caused indignation throughout the country and resulted in an outcry which has focused attention upon Turkey's troubled domestic scene. Mr. Gülek was charged with making derogatory remarks about the Government, which was released three days later.

Prior to his arrest, Mr. Gülek had been questioned 20 times by the police in a single month regarding remarks that he was alleged to have made. Refusing to allow himself to be browbeaten, he told correspondents that he was released under the 19th International Convention, and carried on after his Party (which polled 45 per cent of the votes in last year's general elections) decided that it would be futile to participate in the forthcoming municipal elections in these circumstances.

During the past few weeks, Mr. Mihrihan, member of the Democratic Party and Prime Minister, has constantly interfered with the political meetings of the opposition parties. These meetings were either forbidden under all sorts of strange pretexts, or dissolved even before the speakers had had a chance to state their views, and who did manage to carry on were afterwards prosecuted for alleged derogatory remarks regarding the Prime Minister, the Cabinet or Parliament.

In the course of a tour of the Black Sea, Mr. Gülek gave a radio interview by telephone from the anti-socialist town of Samsun where the Democratic Party staged incidents during which the police seized the opportunity to beat up demonstrators. Such incidents included some Turkish journalists. Afterwards, Gülek was held responsible and arrested at revolvement by a police officer.

An intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey, commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

SPLIT IN PARTY

Even Menderes' own supporters are now becoming worried.

There is a split in his Party which is growing day by day. It is significant that on the very day on which Gülek was arrested, Feridun Ergin, a well-known member of the Prime Minister's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

Furthermore, there are ten Government Party Deputies who, despite Mr. Menderes' protests, have tabled a Bill for the next session of the National Assembly against the credibility of the Prime Minister. Prof. Lutfi Zeyneloglu, a former Minister of Law, this law, during the past year, has muzzled the entire Turkish Press and led to the sentencing for "Press crimes" of more than 50 prominent Turkish journalists, including their general editor, Yalcin.

Many followers of the Democratic Party today believe that Mr. Menderes is acting from fear. He is unable to control the economic crisis which his overambitious economic development schemes have brought about; and he resents criticism of the many other economic mistakes he has indulged in for party-political and similar reasons, such as exempting for years on end all farmers and peasants from paying income tax. These form 80 per cent of the population, which means that the remaining urban 20 per cent have to carry all the income tax burden.

Furthermore, the Prime Minister appears reluctant to effect important cuts in the defense forces now that there is less danger of a Russian attack, for he fears such cuts more than a Soviet aggression, as the enormous size of his army has so far been the bait for America to facilitate more and more economic aid and credit.

MUSICAL DIARY

A FIRST-class entertainment

up of soloists and chorus brought over from Italy, underlines the demand for staged opera.

On Wednesday's first night of "Le Traviata" met this need half way. The performance was uneven: both good singing and less than that, and good singing is the one thing essential in Verdi's early operas, such as "La Traviata," with its rather feeble plot.

For the best of the soloists was soprano Margherita Benatti, in the leading role of Violetta. In her sweet and melodious voice, soft notes and sparkling cadenzas, she expressed both the gaiety and pathos of the lovesick courtesan, while her singing was convincing and avoided theatricality.

This cannot be said of the tenor, Angelo Marchandi, as the author-horn, Alfred, who was unsure and tended to posture.

Although we are by no means a professional fortune teller, we feel that those who attended the "Three Strings" bill will certainly join us in predicting a triumphant future for this young group.

Opera

THAT the public is starved of

opera is evident from the

nightly packed houses for the

"Opera Lirica Italiana" playing

at the Z.O.A. open-air theatre

in Tel Aviv. The continuous ap-

plause given the company, made

VISITORS' GALLERY

Documenting Israel

BY MEIR MINDLEN

I FIRST saw him at a party in the middle of a group of twenty odd people. Wearing blue trousers and a black T-shirt barred with horizontal red stripes, he was playing a guitar and singing American folk songs more beautifully than I had ever heard them sung before. I asked my neighbor who he was. "He's an American," said Harry Brown who has come here to make films about Israel. He's only twenty. During the school year he's a student of Aerodynamics and Mathematics at the Technion. In summer he makes films about the Government, which was released three days later.

During an interval, he went out onto the balcony, and I approached him there. He said he was making three films in colour, for television, each to be 15 minutes long. "I am also looking for five-minute stories to tell. The first film I made was about Haifa and how the rest of Israel is tied to it economically. That's how I could tell the story of the development of the Israel Bond Committee's projects. This was done in the first month of my stay... and gave me a chance to travel about the country.

Then I went to a kibbutz, and made a film about some young Americans who visit it for a day. Now I am in Jerusalem making a film for the U.J.A. about the problems of assimilation.

"I am trying to show the process of assimilation, and how the facilities financed by the U.J.A. aid the immigrant to find a new home. These three films are co-sponsored by the Bond Office, the Israel Information Office in New York, the U.A., and the Federation of Jewish Communities."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and sometimes assistance. This is not always the case, however. It is hard to work alone on this kind of thing. The way the film has been done is by one director, writer, cameraman and production head. Help is usually given me in the form of connections. The Bond Office let me work with one of the most remarkable men that I have met here — Israel Efroni, Efroni, the Bond Office's own party and a D.M.P. was expelled from the Party for having made remarks which displeased Mr. Menderes.

"I am an intimate collaborator of Kemal Ataturk, the late founder of modern Turkey," commented to me: "This is the last attempt at developing Western democracy and freedom of speech as initiated by Ataturk when he introduced the two-party system in Turkey. Mr. Menderes is putting the clock back to the black days of police terror under the dictatorship of Sultan Abdüllatif Hamid II."

"How many people do you have helping you?"

"I am working alone. Since I do things for each individual office in Israel I am given transportation, and